

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants thank the Examiner for the careful examination given to the present application. The application has been reviewed in light of the Office action, and it is respectfully submitted that the application, as amended, is patentable over the art of record. Reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

Claim 1 has been canceled. Claim 2 has been rewritten in independent form. Claims 5-8 and 15-18 have been amended due to formal matters. New claims 19-21 have been added.

Claim 1, 5, 9-12 and 16-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Motohashi (U.S. Patent No. 6,263,449). Claim 1 has been canceled. For the following reasons, the Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

With regards to claim 11, Motohashi does not disclose or teach that "the clock controller performs the clock control operation when the clock controller judges that a multiplied frequency of the clock coincide with the wireless frequency" as recited in claim 11. The Office action cites col. 3, lines 48-64 in Motohashi as disclosing these elements.

Motohashi discloses a method of controlling a frequency of a clock signal by comparing the electric field intensity of the received radio signal to a predetermined threshold level or to multiple predetermined threshold levels (col. 3, lines 48-64). Motohashi does not teach comparing the wireless frequency of the wireless communication apparatus to a multiplied frequency of the clock. Therefore, Motohashi does not disclose or teach a clock controller that performs the clock control operation after judging that a multiplied frequency of the clock coincides with the wireless frequency. Thus, Motohashi does not disclose or teach all the elements of the claimed invention.

With regards to claim 12, Motohashi does not disclose or teach that "the clock controller performs the clock control operation when the clock controller judges that the wireless frequency is changed from the preceding frequency value" as recited in claim 12. The Office action cites col. 3, lines 48-64 in Motohashi as disclosing these elements.

As mentioned previously for claim 11, Motohashi discloses a method of controlling a frequency of a clock signal by comparing the electric field intensity of the received radio signal to a predetermined threshold level or to multiple predetermined threshold levels (col. 3, lines 48-64). Motohashi does not teach determining if the wireless frequency of the wireless communication apparatus has changed from the preceding wireless frequency value. Therefore, Motohashi does not disclose or teach a clock controller that performs the clock control operation after judging that the wireless frequency has changed from the preceding frequency value. Thus, Motohashi does not disclose or teach all the elements of the

claimed invention.

With regards to claim 17, Motohashi does not disclose or teach that the "clock controller outputs an instruction to change the wireless frequency of the wireless communication apparatus when the clock controller judges that there is no disturbance reducing effect for the wireless communication apparatus even after the clock control operation has been carried out" as recited in claim 17. The Office action cites col. 3, lines 20-31 in Motohashi as disclosing these elements.

In Motohashi, the prohibitor may prevent a frequency of the clock signal from being changed (col. 3, lines 21-24). However, Motohashi does not teach that the clock controller outputs an instruction to *change the wireless frequency* of the wireless communication apparatus. Motohashi also does not teach determining whether there is a disturbance reducing effect after the clock control operation has been performed. Therefore, Motohashi does not disclose or teach a clock controller that outputs an instruction to change the wireless frequency of the wireless communication apparatus after judging that there has been no disturbance reducing effect from the performance of the clock control operation. Thus, Motohashi does not disclose or teach all the elements of the claimed invention.

Claims 2-4 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motohashi in view of Beale et al. (U.S. Patent 5,790,615). For the following reasons, the Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

None of the references disclose or suggest that the clock controller performs a clock control operation that is "at least one of a voltage control and a frequency control" as recited in claim 2. The Office action acknowledges that Motohashi fails to disclose that the clock controller performs at least one of a voltage and a frequency control, but cites Beale as disclosing these elements.

Beale discloses that a clock controller controls an oscillator control voltage Voc to increase the frequency of the output clock signal CLK2 (col. 11, lines 20-29). However, this operation of the Beale clock controller only affects the output clock signal CLK2 and does not control the clock generator. Therefore, Beale does not disclose or suggest a clock control operation to control the clock generator that is at least one of a voltage control and a frequency control. Thus, even if combined, the references do not disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention.

With regards to claim 4, none of the references disclose or suggest that the frequency control of the clock control operation is "a frequency modulation" as recited in claim 4. The Office action cites Motohashi, col. 5, lines 9-14 as disclosing these elements. Motohashi discloses that a radio receiving and transmitting section 102 has a function of modulating and demodulating radio signals (col. 5, lines 10-16). However, the Motohashi radio receiving and transmitting section 102 is not a clock controller

nor does it perform a clock control operation. Therefore, even if combined, none of the references disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Beale with Motohashi to arrive at the claimed invention. The mere fact that the references can be combined does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.

Beale discloses a clock controller that controls an oscillator control voltage Voc to increase the frequency of the output clock signal CLK2. The Beale clock controller only effects the output clock signal CLK2 and does not control the clock 106, and there is no suggestion or motivation in Beale of controlling the clock. Therefore, there is no motivation to look at or use the clock controller elements in Beale to modify Motohashi. The desirability of the clock controller modification is found only in the Applicants' own description of the invention, in contrast to the requirement that the teaching or suggestion to make the modification must be found in the prior art, and not based on an applicant's disclosure. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based upon the combination of references is respectfully requested.

Claims 7, 13, and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motohashi in view of Campana, Jr. (U.S. Patent 6,198,783). For the following reasons, the Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

○ With regards to claim 13, none of the references disclose or suggest that a clock controller performs "the clock control operation when the clock controller judges that the reception data error rate exceeds an error correction capability of the wireless communication apparatus" as in claim 13. The Office action acknowledges that Motohashi fails to include reception data error rate of the wireless communication apparatus, but cites Campana as disclosing these elements.

Campana discloses resynchronization of the clock of the receiving circuitry after the original synchronization is lost. Campana does not disclose or suggest a clock controller that performs the clock control operation after judging that the reception data error rate exceeds an error correction capability of the wireless communication apparatus. Thus, even if combined, the references do not disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention.

○ With regards to claim 15, none of the references disclose or suggest a clock controller performs "the clock control operation when the clock controller judges that a reception data error occurs in the wireless communication apparatus based upon the reception data error rate" as in claim 15. The Office action cites Campana in col. 52, line 55, to col. 52, line 27, as disclosing these elements.

As mentioned previously for claim 13, Campana discloses resynchronization of the clock of the receiving circuitry after the original synchronization is lost. Campana does not disclose or suggest a clock controller that performs the clock control operation after judging that a reception data error occurs in the wireless communication apparatus based upon the reception data error rate. Thus, even if combined, the references do not disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Campana with Motohashi to arrive at the claimed invention. The mere fact that the references can be combined does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.

Campana discloses resynchronization of a clock of the receiving circuitry after the original synchronization is lost. In Campana, the clock of the receiving circuitry is synchronized to serial information by using sync address S' or synchronization mark S" (col. 54, lines 6-9 and 39-45). There is no suggestion or motivation in Campana of controlling the clock generator. Therefore, there is no motivation to look at or use the clock controller elements in Campana to modify Motohashi. Further, the object of the synchronization in Campana is different from the object of Motohashi, in which the clock control is conducted when an intensity of an electric field of a received radio signal is judged to be lower than a threshold level. Therefore, there no motivation to use the synchronization disclosed by Campana in place of the clock control disclosed by Motohashi. The desirability of the clock controller modification is found only in the Applicants' own description of the invention, in contrast to the requirement that the teaching or suggestion to make the modification must be found in the prior art, and not based on an applicant's disclosure. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based upon the combination of references is respectfully requested.

New independent claims 20 and 21 have been added, and it is respectfully submitted that these claims are also patentable over the cited prior art. None of the reference disclose or suggest that "the clock control operation is conducted when the received wireless frequency is judge to be an integer-multiplied value of an operation clock frequency" as recited in claim 20. Motohashi discloses that the signal quality analyzer 104a judges whether a received radio signal is acceptable using a threshold value, and if unacceptable, then the clock signal CLK is changed to a lower one (col. 6, lines 27-52). However, none of the references disclose or suggest that the clock control operation is conducted when the received wireless frequency is judged to be an integer-multiplied value of the operation clock frequency as in the claimed invention.

With regards to new independent claim 21, none of the references disclose or suggest that "the

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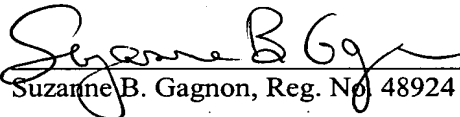
clock control operation is conducted when the reception data error rate of the wireless communication apparatus is judged to exceed a predetermined threshold" as recited in claim 21. Campana discloses synchronization of the clock of the receiving circuitry. Motohashi discloses a clock control that is conducted when an intensity of an electric field of a received radio signal is judged to be lower than a threshold level. However, none of the references disclose or suggest that the clock control operation is conducted when the reception data error rate of the wireless communication apparatus is judged to exceed a predetermined threshold.

In light of the foregoing, it is submitted that the application as amended is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the application.

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. 33219.

Respectfully submitted,
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